For the Standard. HON, JAMES C. DOBBIN.

MESSES. EDITORS: North Carolina feels justly proud of her many distinguished sons, who in the councils of the nation, or in the retired walks of private life, have ever enjoyed the confidence, the respect, and the esteem of their fellow-citisens.

Deservedly popular among her eminent public men stands the name of the worthy gentleman heading this article, whose brilliant political career will form the subject of my remarks. To do James C. Dobbin full justice would require more space in your columns than I could have the boldness to ask, and an abler pen than mine, to successfully fulfil the task. I have long, without any personal acquaintance, been an ardent admirer of the man, and his uncensurable discharge of his official duties in the Navy Department, even by his most rabid opponents, confirms and strengthens the exalted opinion I formed relative to his worth and fine abilities. Without solicitation, and in accordance with the voluntary promptings of my heart, I design to briefly review his political life, and to bestow upon him that praise which truth and well-attested merit will undoubtedly extort from me. A strict regard for Wuth will compel me to speak, from a knowledge of his history, as disclosed in our State and national

Every State boasts of her statesmen-knowing their lives constitute interesting epochs in history. North Carolina points to James C. Dobbin, as the proud Cornelia did to her sons, as one of her brightest jewels. He has won for himself the applause of the country, and reflected unfading glory upon his beloved Commonwealth. Ever jealous and watchful of the interests of the Old North State, she looks upon him as an affectionate son, and loves him as the idol of her brighest hopes. Destiny has, indeed, opened to him a path of eminence and distinction, facinating to the eye of many, but clothed with weighty responsibilities and onerous duties, and in every position mildly, impartially, and faithfully has he discharged its tenets. Such attention to official business commands the hearty approbation of the country, and challenges the enthusiastic admiration of its loyal citizens. Let the example of James C. Dobbin be a model for rising politicians, and an incentive to all public men to honesty, and disinterestedly fulfil the functions of their offices, so that they can merit that approval he has justly

James C. Dobbin has never been accused of demagoguism. His most violent antagonists have refused to designate him thus. An honest heart ever marks out for him the line of patriotic duty, and he never fails to march up to it boldly and fearless of consequences. When right, nothing can swerve him from his position. Slander is often manufactured to asperse the motives of public men; but the respect the opposition entertains for Mr. Dobbin forbids such a detestable mode of electioneering warfare against him. He would not compromise his dignity, or suppress the honest convictions of his heart, for the honors and emoluments of the most exalted office; preferring a quiet conscience and an unblemished name for such dearly purchased stations. In his conduct towards his adversaries a mildness and generosity so uncommon in these days of bitter party feeling, have ever characterized him as a gentleman in the strictest sense of the word .-The low abuse of the hustings, unkind personalities, extreme love for the people, for the people's votes, have never marked Mr. Dobbin's career. As a high minded, honorable man, he would disdain to blacken his fair name by resorting to such cunning and A more particular allusion to his political life is

here demanded. In 1845 Mr. Dobbin was elected from the Cumberland District to the United States' House of Representatives. James K. Polk was then directing the helm of State with a master's hand. The country, on account of the annexation of Texas, the repeated incursions of the Mexicans, and the shedding of "American blood on American soil," soon became involved in war with Mexico .-The opposition was fierce and denunciatory, and every impediment that could be thrown in the way to an honorable prosecution of the campaign was done. Choice and sterotyped epithets were freely indulged in, such as "unjust war," "unconstitutional war," and "James K. Polk's war." The appropriation bills were clogged with odious and insulting Provisos, calculated to impede the progress of the war, and to defeat the lamented Polk in his administration of the government. In that trying emergency President Polk had not a more faithful and zealous friend and supporter than James C. Dobbin. Ever ready to vote means to carry on the war, he defiantly met those who were waging war against the Constitution and the rights of his section by inserting Wilmot Provisos in all bills for money. Fanaticism then, as now, threatened the dissolution of the Union; and it was then that the eloquent voice of Dobbin could be heard above the clamor of excited sectional feeling pleading for its preservation thus: "I appeal to the patriotism of this House, now when our constellation of liberty is shedding its bright effulgence throughout the world : let it not be dimmed by dividing the cluster. If it be possible, let the Federal Union be preserved. Let sectional prejudices be banished from this Hall. Let us embark in a generous rivalry to do most in compromising, and compromising forever, and settling forever this peace-disturbing, this Union-endangering question." Such sentiments are worthy the head and heart of our distinguished statesman. His reputation became national; his services were properly valued by his party, as the sequel will prove.

In our State Legislatures of 1848 and 1850, Mr. Dobbin occupied the most prominent position of any of its members. By the partiality and choice of his brother Commoners he was elected to preside over the deliberations of the lower branch of the Ligislature, and performed his duties creditably to himself and to his party. With every measure of Stateinterest, during his service, the name of James C. Dobbin is united, and will long be remembered by every patriotic Carolinian with emotions of sincere gratitude. And here, I will allude to a circumstance which will ever endear Mr. Dobbin to his fellow-citizens. Free from that selfishness and demagoguism that usually characterizes public men, when a few Democrats, in opposition to the voice of the Democracy of the State, refused to elect him United States' Senator, and thus temporarily defeated our party, he did not relax his efforts in behalf of correct principles, or murmur at the conduct of those professing to be Democrats, but who were sowing the seeds of division in our ranks. Regarding their own self-aggrandizement above their party's welfare, Mr. Dobbin could not envy the motive which led to the defeat of our hard-earned victory.

It is worthy of remembrance, and I am sure will never be forgotten, that in the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, in 1852, James C. Dobbin, then one of our Delegates, above all others, was instrumental in harmoniously juniting the friends of different aspirants for Presidential honors upon one man, whose acknowledged devotion to the country would make him a safe Chief Magistrate. In that opinion the Union has not been deceived. In that Convention, composed of men from all sections of the Republic, advocating the claims of various statesmen, after many unsuccessful ballotings, our noble Dobbin arose to pour oil on the turbulent waters, and with an eloquence that electrified every listener secured the nomination of Franklin Pierce for President of the United States. As Elector for the State at large, when it was supposed Mr. Graham, whose name is a tower of strength, would vanquish Democracy in North Carolina, we are greatly indebted to the untiring efforts of Mr. Dobbin for our glorious triumph in the Old North State.

Now, at the head of the Navy Department, his administration meets with the approval of the two great sections of the Union. The press, North and South, is loud in its enconiums upon him. North Carolina is elated at the merited honor so generally accorded to her son, and will ever lend her hand with alacrity to promote him. His reforms in the Navy have given the most unbounded satisfaction to the officers in its employment, and to the country. The increase of steamships and the multiform improvements made in our Navy commend him to all as an excellent Cabinet officer. Never has the Navy been better prepared than at present for a maratime war, and with the reforms and improvements in contemplation, perfected, we shall be invincible on the ocean. I should be pleased to examine more elaborately this part of my subject; but as his administration has not yet closed, and every body seems familiar with it, I dismiss it for the pre-

I have now traced the career of this distinguished

man to the position he now occupies. He is yet in the meridian of life, with a bright and glowing future before him. What higher station destiny may assign him, time, the discloser of all things, must reveal to us, as it "rolls its solemn rounds."

Again, I must admit, I cannot do full justice to Mr. Dobbin. The impartial historian will record his eventful public life as a glorious illustration of incorruptible patriotism, and the man as a burning example of earthly greatness. Far better wear the civic wreath and fill the niche allotted to the sage in fame's proud temple, than win on the bloody field of strife the chaplet, crimson with the blood of slaughtered thousands. Imperishably identified with a nation's history are the names of her benefactors and statesmen. They will exist through the dim roll of retreating ages, and amid perishing literature, like the pyramids on the lonely desert, towering monuments of a decayed civilization, and lasting memorials of an ancient and primeval grandeur. They are oracles for coming generations, when embosomed in the soil they loved so well, and speak in stentorian tones words of wisdom in every crisis. And now, when it is supposed by many, either Dalles or Buchanan will be our standard-bearer in 1856, it will not be asking too much of the people to consider the weighty claims of James C. Dobbin for the second office in their gift. With the glorious name of Dobbin on our ticket, North Carolina, in common with the South, will, from her "blue mountains to her blue sea," swell her thousands to honor him who has immortally honored her.

W. V. G.

[From the Oswego (N. Y.) Gazette, Oct. 16.] LETTER FROM PRESIDENT PIERCE,-The letter which we publish below was written, as its date imports, something more than a year ago. It had reference, of course, to the state of things then existing, but is no less applicable to that of the present time. Though written only for the perusal of the individual addressed, it briefly and plainly, and so well expresses the views of the President, upon questions of interest to the public, and upon which we have differed from a portion of those in this State with whom we have acted politically, that we deem its publication at this time as not only proper but due to the cause with which we are engaged, the cause, as we believe, of our common country.

The letter shows most explicitly, the President's firm adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention, his patriotice determination to stand openly upon the same platform of correct principles at the North and at the South, whatever may be the consequence to himself or to his party; and at the same time, his perfect faith that the "intelligence and patriotism of the people" will appreciate and approve the right whenever it is fearlessly presented to them.

We commend the letter to the attention of those who have sometimes charged upon the administration freesoil proclivities, as well as those who wish to cater for abolition support by " significant silence," or, worse still, by making platforms substantially like that made at Buffalo, in 1848, or at least capable of being so understood.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1854. My Dear Sir - Accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 22d inst., in the general views of which I heartily concur.

The members of our party can only act together cordially and efficiently when they can cordially recognize a common platform.

The principle of "non-intervention," which constitutes the leading feature of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, received the sanction of the Democracy and the Republic in 1852. It was reaffirmed by more than seven-tenths of the Democracy of the House and Senate upon the passage of the bill referred to; and will, within eighteen months, furnish from its inherent soundness, the strongest issue we can tender

But even if it were otherwise, are we to abandon the right or manifest our want of faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, by significant si-

If we, of the northern and middle States, are unable to sustain ourselves upon the ground of maintaining for, and securing to, the people of every State and Territory of this Union all their constitutional rights and immunities, our nominal ascendency would cease to be either honorable to ourselves or useful to the country. Besides, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, all experience proves that every apparent advantage gained by a temporizing policy, or by concessions to error and fanaticism. have only resulted in ultimate distraction and weakness. Individuals who desire to retain nominally a position in the Democratic ranks, but who are unwilling to stand upon a national platform, should understand that while the masses can well dispense with their co-operation, they cannot, by silence occupy a doubtful position upon fundamental questions affecting the cordial and permanent union of these States, without losing public confidence and with it self-respect. I am, with high esteem, your FRANKLIN PIERCE. Hon. J. J. Taylor, Oswego, N. Y.

"MURDER WILL OUT."-"All experience has proved that, as a political element, the foreign vote of this country is essentially one-sided. Arriving in our country and securing the rights of citizenship, they naturally become radicals and rampant Democrats. Courted, caressed, cajoled, but never rebuked by the Democratic party, they become zealous in the cause and banded together by the endearing ties of identity of opinion, they cast their votes as one man in favor of that party .- [N. O. Bee.

This is a plain, satisfactory, pregnant confession, and furnishes the true solution for the organization of the Know Nothing party. What man of ordinary brains does not know that if Gen. Scott had succeeded in persuading the naturalized citizens by his compliments to them in the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent," that he was a better foreigner than the foreigner himself, and succeeded in vaulting into power, the great American party would never have had a "local habitation or a name"

n this country? Finding that the foreigner, if not capable of makng a good American citizen, in the Know-Nothing sense, had at least sense enough to see through the transparent fraud which was attempted, these papatriots attest their marvelous consistency by excluding all foreigners from office, and virtually shutting the ballot-box in their faces. The foreigners generally "become democrats," and rarely so far mistake the theory of the government as to be found in the whig party, and hence that source of democracy must be cut off. Know-Nothingism was designed to do this, but sure enough it has not done it. And this awfully disappoints them, and makes some of them "fighting mad." We would advise these political adventurers to keep entirely cool, and to read a lesson of wisdom in the popular expressions which have lately come up from the Southern States. Know-Nothingism may flourish at the North, but the South is a "mighty bad place" for it. Its pure atmosphere will not even sprout it.

Memphis Appeal. We really think, after the result in Georgia, it is full time that the Know Nothing papers dropped the ridiculous and insulting folly of calling their opponents "Anti-American." Now, since it turns out that the North is K. N., and the South is opposed to Know Nothingism, su amounts to an assertion that the most abolition States of the North are alone entitled to be called American, and that the united South, with the single exception of Kentucky, is not American. Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut are good "Americans;" Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia are outrageous "Anti-Americans." Is this so? Is North Carolina less "American" than Abolition Massachusetts? Is Georgia a worse standard of Americanism than Connecticut? Does Virginia sink in the comparison with Vermont? Are we for the South, or are we for the Abolitionists? Is the South to be stigmatised as Anti-American, and the Abolitionists of the North exalted as the only pure "Americans?" These are the questions. To this complexion has it come at last.

Wil. Journal.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company was held in Mocksville on the 20th inst. Two Directors (John A. Boyden and Tyre Glenn) were elected on the part of the individual stockholders. The directors on the part of the State are Messrs Hairston, Kerr and Jones .-Owing to the failure of the State's proxy to arrive in time, the company was not fully organized.— Another meeting is to be held on the 24th Novem-

From the Carolina Watchman. MR. FISHER'S LETTER. SALISBURY, October 10, 1855.

J. J. BRUNER, Esq., Editor Carolina Watchman, Sin:-Your paper of to-day contains a correct report of the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Co., so far as my knowledge of the same extends. May I ask of you the favor to publish the enclosed letter and resolutions, as embodying my reasons for resigning my position as a Director for the State in the board?

I think it not strange that you should remark with surprise, on resignations of positions which, although far more "burdens" of responsibility, than "posts of honor," are nevertheless such offices of trust as no man has a right to desert without reason-therefore, I desire, in justice to myself, to let it be understood, that my own "shifting" of this burden was not for my convenience.

As respects Judge Ellis, while writing, it is proper enough for me to say in his absence, that he was elected a Director, not being present himself, and resigned because, as his letter expressed, of his inability to attend the first meeting of the Board, when he ascertained that meeting was likely to be one of important business properly requiring a full Board.

I do not feel willing to have my course misunderstood, or to be subjected to censure for a seeming default of duty to all interests involved—and of service in behalf of the State towards this work, which has heretofore, in its beginning and its progress, engaged so much of my earnest and anxious labor.

I desire to add also—that as respects the progress of the work, according to the resolutions, my objection was to their violation of the charter so liberally granted by the Representatives of the people of North Carolina in the last General Assembly.

I deny that any man in Burke County, from whence this movement comes, is more earnestly desirous of seeing this Road extended as soon as possible to Morganton, than I am,-and more, I deny that any man in that County has labored more to effect this; -but rather would I see this grand scheme fail, and the charter even be lost,-looking only with hopeful trust to the future,—than see one perversion of the Charter, or one word of the plighted faith of the men of Western North Carolina violated.

Very respectfully yours, CHARLES F. FISHER.

Resolutions passed by the Board of Directors : Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to survey a route for the Western N. C. Road, from the town of Salisbury to the town of Morganton, in Burke County, on the most eligible line, and that they locate said Road through the County towns of Statesville and Newton.

Resolved, That so soon as said Road is located by the Engineers, that the contracts along the entire route from Salisbury to Morganton be let out, and that the Stockholders be preferred in the granting of contracts where the same guaranties are given for the completion of the contracts within the time required by the rule adopted by the Board on that

Resolutions offered by Mr. Fisher as a substitute for those passed, and rejected by the Board : Resolved. That the President be instructed to cause

to be made a survey over the country, beginning at the Town of Salisbury, and terminating at Morganton, with a view of ascertaining the best ground for the location of the Road between these points, -and that this survey be carefully directed to determine the practicability of locating the Road by or near each County seat intermediate between the two

Resolved, That in respect to the location and distance of Road to be put under contract for the first division, the same shall be determined hereafter, whenever the survey may be completed as abovenamed, and the Report of the Chief Engineer is made to this Board -- and that the distance said first division shall be put under contract, must of necessity be determined under the terms of the Charter by the said report and estimates, according to the letter of the Charter, which requires that "The Company shall have completed, equipped and in full operation, with one or more tracks, for the transportation of passengers and freight, the first division of said road, and all the necessary ware-houses, water stations and buildings" to the extent of the capital stock

Resolved. That as soon as the survey is completed to a sufficient distance in the opinion of the Board. a location shall be made, and the contracts along the line let out, and that in the lettings, stockholders be preferred in the granting of contracts, where the same terms and guaranties are offered, as by other bidders, both as to payments and time of completion.

Letier of Resignation: Salisbury, October 5, 1855. To the President and Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Co.:

I tender to you my resignation of the office of Director in this Company, to take effect this day, and

ask that the same be accepted. However much I may regret the necessity which impels me to this course, it is in my opinion such as leaves me no discretion to act otherwise. Under a sense of duty to the State, whose interests in this corporation I am required to regard, and of self-respect, for the pledges made publicly as a Representative in the General Assembly, and privately as a man of Western North Carolina, assuming to answer for her people, as I deemed myself authorized to do freely and fully, touching their character and conduct, I cannot longer act in the Board after the adoption of the Resolution this morning-which, in my view, has determined a course of action in the inception of this great and important work, in direct con-

travention of the terms of the charter. This expression might be regarded a strong one, as that of an individual member, set forth against a majority of the body, were it not that I claim the right to make it from my knowledge of what was clearly, and most emphatically declared and accepted as the meaning of the charter, by those who framed, explained and enacted it in the last General

Aside from the question whether I could as one of the State's Representatives in the Board continue to act in this office longer than my judgment regards the action of the body to be lawful, (a matter of individual opinion entirely) it is, in my apprehension, very clear, that I cannot do so, when this action is in direct opposition to the most emphatic and solemn pledges made personally, in assurance that this very course would not be adopted, -as the opponents of the measure charged would be done.

I can now only regret that, in what seems to have been overmuch zeal for the great scheme in question, and overmuch confidence in assuming to speak. was ever led to join in making these pledges. It was for you to judge whether they were wisely

made, and whether I have any reason to ask that they be observed. It is for me to determine, as I am accustomed to do, without regard to opinions or consequences,

what is my course of duty. I can only repeat my sincere regret for the necessity which impels me to this course, and my earnest hope that this great work may progress happily and

I can never fail to render freely, whatever aid is in my ability, to its prosecution. I have the honor to be

very respectfully, your obedient serv't, CHARLES F. FISHER.

Power of Gentleness.-No bad man is ever brought to repentance by angry words, by bitter and scornful reproaches. He fortifies himself against reproof, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser. Yet, guilty and hardened as he seems, he has a heart in his bosom, and may be melted to tears by a gentle voice. Whoso, therefore, can restrain his disposition to biame and find fault, and can bring himself down to a fallen brother, will soon find a way to better feelings within. Pity and patience are the two keys which unlock the human heart. They who have been the most successful laborers among the poor and vicious, have been forbearing. Said the celebrated St. Vincent de Paul: "If it has pleased God to employ the most miserable of men for the conversion of some souls, they have themselves confessed that it was by the patience and sympathy which he had for them. Even the convicts among whom I have lived can be gained in no other way. When I have kissed their chains, and showed compassion for their distress and keen sensibility for their disgrace, then have they listened to me: then have they given glory to God, and placed themselves in the way of salvation. New York Evangelist.

TENNESSEE. The annual message of Gov. Johnson to the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, is before us, From this document we learn that the indebtedness of the State amounts, to \$3,992,856, in addition to its liability for bonds loaned and endorsed to the amount of \$4,752,000; making the whole liabilities amount to \$8,744,856. The estimated present value of the stocks held by the State is \$2,544,827; the turnpi're companies paying 6 per cent, on their stock. The State own \$1,650,000 in the stock of the Bank of Tennessee and the Union Bank, and in the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad \$300,000.

This exhibits a safe financial condition of the State. The Governor recommends that the affairs of the Bank of Tennessee be wound up, and that the stock of the State in the Union and Planter's Bank be disposed of, and all other State stocks, and the proceeds invested in the 6 per cent bonds of the State. He suggests some amendments to the tree banking system, and the prohibition of all notes under \$5.

The Governor seems to prefer many of the suggestions of his last message to the preparations of new views, and therefore quotes largely, reiterating his opinions upon public roads, national homestead, judiciary, penitentiary, weights and measures, &c., and renews his recommendation of amendments to the Constitution of the United States in regard to the election of President and Vice President and Senators of the United States directly by the people; also, that the Judges of the Supreme Court hold their offices for twelve years, instead of during

On the subject of agriculture, Gov. Johnson writes so sensibly that we deem two passages of his mes-

sage worth transcribing: "The Legislature, at its last session, passed an

act to establish a State Agricultural Bureau, with county and district societies subordinate thereto, &c. By this act the Governor of the State was constituted President ex officio of the Bureau. The Bureau was organized, according to law, on the 20th day of April, 1854. Full details of its action will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Bureau. From his report you will see that county societies have been chartered in seventeen counties, division fairs were last year held in the eastern and middle divisions of the State, and by the Sumner county society, and that a new and beneficial interest has been awakened on the subject of agricultural improvements. Division fairs will this year be held in each division of the State, and the biennial State fair is now in progress near Nashville, under your own immediate inspection. The agricultural interest has always been and will probably long continue to be the leading interest of Tennessee. It is wise and proper that it should be fostered and encouraged by the Legislature, by all reasonable and legitimate means. I am of opinion that the law of 1854 was a wise and salutary step in the progress of agricultural and mechanical improvements and reform.

"Nature has been prodigal in her gifts to our State, and the representatives of the people can render no service of greater value to their constituents than by affording a judicious encouragement to associations having for their object the development of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the State, and stimulating the mechanical skill and industry of its citizens. When our people learn that the necessity for labor is a blessing rather than a curse; that 'he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a greater public benefactor than he who conquers armies;' and that honor, fame, and, fortune, may be as certainly carned in the workshop of the artisan as in the offices of the learned prefessions, and as freely accorded by the public sense to the former as to the latter, then we shall have lived down an obstacle in the way of State progress as absurd as it is injurious."

The Governor wisely abstains from the discussion of national affairs and partisan politics. He makes no war upon education, as in his last message; but, on the contrary, in his concluding paragraph, commends it with proper fraternal solicitude. The reader cannot but sympathize with and approve the sentiments which follow, and unite with the writer in thankfulness for the manifold blessings enjoyed

"In bringing this communication to a close, I cannot forbear expressing with you, and I hope the whole country, heartfelt gratulations that all the elements of prosperity designed to make a people great, contented, and happy, continue to exist, in our favored land. Every branch of industry has been amply rewarded. Our fields have teemed with rich and abundant crops, yielding plenty of all that is needful for man and beast. Our various works of internal improvement are steadily and constantly advancing by the timely and judicious aid of the State, developing our hitherto hidden and latent resources, and bearing off to the markets of the world, at cheap rates, the mechanical, agricultural, and other products of the country. Education has also received an impulse by legislation, which, it is hoped, will be continued and carried out, and cause our State ultimately to take a position upon this subject not inferior to that of any State in the Union. Under a beneficent and overruling Providence, we are still permitted to enjoy that sacred and greatest of privileges relating to man in social life, civil and religious liberty, making this one of the freest and happiest forms of government on the earth's surface. An efficient and pure administration of the laws by all the departments of the Government-Executive. Judicial, and Legislature-together with a short session of the Legislature, and the enactment of necessary, wise and, wholesome laws, will also add to the many blessings which have been bestowed upon our favored people, and will meet with their hearty approval, irrespective of parties, throughout the

We regret to learn of the death at Portsmouth of the Rev. Francis Devlin. The Portsmouth Transscript of Wednesday thus announces his death:

"The last of the Ministers of the Most High, who have been actively engaged in the discharge of the duties of their holy vocation, is no more. The Rev. Francis Devlin, a holy priest of the Church of Rome, who had the pastoral care of St. Paul's church in this place expired yesterday. He had partially recovered from an attack of the fever some weeks ago, but suffered a relapse from which he never entirely recovered. We saw him out and spoke to him on Friday afternoon, and though he looked very much reduced, we had cherished the fond hope that he would be spared. From the commencement of the sad times from which we are emerging up to the period of his attack, he had been actively and faithfully engaged in ministering to the sick and dying, since which time he has been mostly confined to his bed. He was an exemplary, mild, humble and godly man, and has no doubt gone to reap the reward of his firm adherence to duty under the most appalling circumstances. His course formed an example worthy of all imitation, and it affords us sincere gratification, as it enables us to exercise a sweet privilege, thus to do homage to a character which we have always esteemed. Such, we estimate, was the compeer of Chisholm and of Esk-

The Transcript thus addresses its absent friends -the refugees of Portsmouth:

"We have had several frosts. The number now sick is small. The fever and ague are prevailing to a limited extent among some of the families quartered near the town. We trust the salutary condition of the town will continue to improve so as, in the course of ten days or a fortnight, to justify the return of the absent. Of this, however, the active, useful, and energetic Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Dr. Jos. N. Schoolfield, will give due notice to the public. In the meantime we take occasion again to caution our people to wait with patience until the period of their return shall be designated by the proper and competent authority.

WINTERING SWEET POTATOES .- The 14th day of October, 1854, I dug about one-half bushel of sweet potatoes, packed them in two boxes, used dry plaster paris for packing, and placed them in a warm dry room. On the 13th day of April, 1855, I planted them. Every one was sound and as good as in the fall. They came up and grew as well as any I ever raised or saw in North Carolina. But I fear I shall fail in obtaining good potatoes. I write the above, believing that sweet potatoes packed in dry plaster paris and placed in a dry warm room, will keep perfectly sound twelve months. I have kept pumpkins and winter squashes one year in a warm dry room, and showed them at our annual fair as sound as when severed from the vines. Asa Hubbard, Middletown, Ct.

Country Gentleman, October 4th.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WARREN.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Warren County assembled in the Court House in Warrenton, on Tuesday, the 16th of October, F. A. Thornton, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. A. Ezell, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Chairman, in a few pertinent remarks, explained the object of the Meeting to be to make preliminary arrangements for the holding of a Grand Anti-Know Nothing Festival on the 28th and 29th of November next, at some convenient place in this Congressional District on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and ask the co-operation of the citizens of the other counties composing the District in getting up the Festival, to which it is proposed to invite the most distinguished Orators and Members of Congress (about this period on their way to Washington,) throughout the country, who have so nobly battled against the dangerous doctrines of Know Nothingism, and in defence of the Constitutional rights of the South in the late eventful political campaign. Dr. Pritchard followed in an eloquent speech, in favor of the object of the Meeting, at the conclusion of which he moved that the Chairman appoint three gentlemen from each County composing this Congressional District to constitute a Committee of Invitation, and also a Committee of Arrangements consisting of as many gentlemen as may be thought requisite to collect funds and provisions, and to make all other necessary preparations and arrangements for the getting up and the conducting of the Festival. On motion of Mr. Gooch of Granville it was un-

animously agreed that the Festival should take place at Henderson in Granville County. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, the Committee

of Invitation, viz:

Gen. Joseph Allison, Dr. Durham, and John Berry, of Orange; George W. Thompson, Wm. W. Holden, and Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake; Lynn B. Saunders, H. B. Watson, and B. H. Tomlinson, of Johnston; Dr. L. Jeffreys, Wm. P. Williams, and P. B. Hawkins, jr., of Franklin; Hon. A. H. Arrington, Dr. John H. Drake, and Dr. J. H. Taylor, of Nash; Hon. A. W. Venable, N. E. Cannady, and J. M. Bullock, of Granville; and Dr. R. C. Pritchard, Dr. H. J. Davis and R. A. Ezell, of Warren .-Also the following Committee of Arrangements, viz. : Dr. W. T. Howard, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Nathan Milam, Dr. Wm. J. Hawkins, Wm. K. Kearney, T. J. Paschall, Gideon W. Nicholdson, Wm. A. Jenkins, Dr. H. I. Macon, Dr. T. J. Pitchford, Jordan H. Foster, S. Southerland, E. A. Cheek, Henry P. White, and Alex. Steed, of Warren; Wesley Jones, Ed. Graham Haywood, and J. T. Marriott, of Wake; Ethl'd Green, John D. Hawkins, Wm. K. Martin, Major J. J. Thomas, and W. H. Joyner, of Franklin, and J. II. Gooch, Isham Cheatham. Robt. Hughes, T. B. Venable, T. S. Hargrove, John A. Williams, Thos. Lyon, Jessey Meadows, Lit. Stone, J. M. Stone, Wm. Williams, Sam. H. Cannady, Ch's. H. K. Taylor, W. H. Boyd, Jas. Turner, and Jas. R. Duty, of Granville.

Ordered that these proceedings be published in Warrenton News, and that the Standard and other Anti-Know Nothing papers throughout the State be requested to copy.

F. A. THORNTON, Ch'n. R. A. EZELL, Sec'y.

A New SLAVE TRADE—FRIGHTFUL REVELATIONS.--It appears from a Parliamentary paper, presented to the House of Lords, entitled "Correspondence upon the subject of Emigration from China a new slave trade is growing up in the world, and, it must be confessed, under British auspices. The revelation is frightful. A memorial from certain shipmasters lately returned from the Chinca Islands details the cruelties practised on the Chinese laborers employed in the export of guano, under the authority of persons responsible to the Government of Peru. These unfortunate men are represented to be carried from China to the Chincas for the most part, if not exclusively, on board of British vessels. No sooner are they landed from the ships than they see tall African negroes placed over them as boatswains, armed with a lash of four plaits of cowhide, laid up in the form of what seamen call round sennet," five feet in length, an inch and a half in diameter, tapering to a point. During the forenoons, for regular offences (or such as the overseers please to term such.) this instrument was not much used; but as, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, many of the weakest had not performed their task the boatswain freely used this whip to start those behind to bring the day's supervision to a close. The slightest resistance was punished by a flogging little short of murder, as on many melancholy occasions we have witnessed, being nearer than we desired. The first six to twelve cuts stifled the most agonizing cries that rang through the fleet-cries we heard day by day, but only then knew the full amount of suffering that called them forth. There was no tying up, the nearest Chinaman being compelled, by a cut of the lash, to lay hold of on arm or leg, and stretch the miserable sufferer on his stomach on the guano. The mere weight alone of the lash made their bodies shake, blackening the flesh at every blow, besides cutting like a sabre; and when a convulsive movement took place, a subordinate placed his boot on the shoulder to keep the quivering body down. Two dozen made them breathless, and when released after thirty-nine lashes they seemed slowly to stagger over, reeled and fell, and were carried off to the hospital; in most cases, if they recovered, committed suicide, for no human heart, unless elevated by Christian training, could, after undergoing so cruel an infliction, ever have more than two feelings, that is, death to those suffered from, or to himself. Accordingly, during our stay there, many sprang over the clifts, many buried themselves alive n the guano, and many hid themselves in the caves to starve to death; their dead bodies floating all around in numbers. In one instance, two, emboldened by pitty shown them by a shipmaster, hid themselves on board his vessel, one of whom survives and is now in this country.'

The editor of the Louisville Journal repeats, for the thousandth time, that his party proscribes no man on account of his religious opinions. He and his party swear they will never vote for a Catholic, or put him in any office or place. They make no exception; it is sufficient that the aspirant is a Catholic, and he is proscribed. It requires a hard face to deny, in the face of his oath, that the profane Order proscribe none on account of their religion. The dodge is, that the Catholic Church is a political institution, and its members subjects of a foreign prince, to whom they owe allegiance; and they are proscribed because of this allegiance. It is easy to assume a charge and make it the excuse for proscription; so prosecutors have acted in every age of the world. It is rather late in the nineteenth century to set up such a plea for such a practice. Men have observed the practice before and cannot be deceived. For hundreds of years England proscribed Catholics from all offices. She had precisely the same excuse that the Know Nothings have now, and could urge it much more plausibility. Her practice perished under the increasing light of the age, and amidst the applause of liberal men in all countries, but especially in this.

It is for a party of demagogues in the United States to exhume an exploded error and make a merit of it. It is paying too much respect to them, to argue the point. It has been discussed and settled long ago, and it is raised now to be voted down by a free people. The demagogues who raised this question had but one object, and that was office.— They wished to rule America. They are in favor of giving office to Catholics over all others where Catholics have votes to give, as in Louisiana.

We shall soon hear no more of the great principles of the American party. They will not pay, and will therefore perish. Louisville Democrat.

GEMS OF THOUGHT .- There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the household on which Christian love forever smiles, and where religion walks, a counsellor and a friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twin stars are centered in the soul. No storms can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly support and a heavenly anchor. The home circle surrounded by such influences, has an ante-past of the joys of a heavenly home.

He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will divide his sorrows, increase his joys, lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine around the darkest

If you love others, they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly. Love is rapid with love, and hatred with hatred Would you hear a sweet and pleasant echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK. -A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1850, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mg. This volume is a record of the author's own experience

during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same de ightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work.

The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central

Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."-Sunday

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work,"—Eastern Argus. For Sale by W. L. POMEROY. Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855.

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—Published this day, A Basket of Chips, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, \$1 25.

ERTRACT FROM PREFACE. "A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsa-voriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY. I. ALFRED TENNYSON-MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 II. CHARLES READE—Peg. Woffington, a Novel, 75

CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT-LAND, LABOR AND GOID, 2

vols. 16mo., \$2. A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUS-

TRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.

IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts. V. CHARLES KINGSLEY-THE VOYAGES AND ADVEN-TURES OF AYMAS LEIGH. \$1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE.

VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)-OAKPIELD, a Novel, \$1. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO ME EX. ECUTED by Menassah Sater, on the 16th day of August, 1853, for certain purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell, on the 20th of December next, on the pronises, one tract of land lying in Wake county, on the north

side of Crabtree Creek, near the paper mill, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less.

Also at the residence of said Menassah Sater, on Saturday the 22d day of December, I will sell the tract of land on which he resides, known as the mill tract, situated on Barton's creek and containing thirteen acres more or less, Also two stills and stands, and all other fixtures about the still-house, together with a large stock of hogs, oxen, cows and calves, horses, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, crop of corn, fodder, one wagon and harness, four carts, one carriage, and one negro woman, and various

Terms six months credit with bond and approved W. H. HIGH, Trustee.

I. O. O. F. THE GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F. OF NORTH CAROLINA, will hold its annual communication in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Monday in November next, being the 26th day of the month. Subordinate Lodges will take notice, and send delegates accordingly. THOS. M. GARDNER, Grand Secretary.

97-till 4th Mon. in Nov. THOROUGHBRED CATTLE. HAVE LEFT FIVE OF MY FINE, FULL-BLOOD. ED N. Devon Cattle, which were exhibited at the late State Fair, with Mr. John R. Harrison, at Raleigh, for sale.

Their ages range from 17 to 20 months. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on Mr. Harrison. Office Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.,

Wilmington, 12th October, 1855.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS, PASS-ED on the 10th inst., by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, were ordered to be published, viz: "Kesolved, That a dividend of 3½ per cent. from the pre-fits of the Company during the past six months, be paid to the Stockholders on the Iath November next, and that the balance of such profits be appropriated as a sinking fund for the payment of the debts af the Company."

Ordered, That the Books for the transfer of the stock of

the Company be closed on the 25th inst." JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y. NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad

Company will be held in this town on the second Thursday (8th) November uest.

JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y Oct. 19th, 1855. HOUSE AND LOT IN FRANKLINTON FOR SALE.—This lot is situated about sixty yards from the Railroad Hotel, and in the business part of the village.

The dwelling is very convenient, with four rooms. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on Mr. Whitfield, the Railroad agent at Franklinton.

Those wishing to buy will apply to me at Raleigh.
H. PENNINGTON. FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855. THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN AN-■ NOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FAN-CY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself.

As to prices it is generally understood, all right down, nown, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,

One door above R. Smith's corner. Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. L. LUNSFORD & SON.

Rectifiers and Wholesale Deaiers in all kinds of DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

EEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK of their own and Northern Manufactures, including FRENCH BRANDY at all prices, Holland and Domestic GIN, N. E. RUM, APPLE BRANDY, WINE, CORDIALS, and every grade of common and pure OLD RYE WHIS-KEY, which they can at all times sell at as low prices as a similar article can be purchased in any of the Northern markets. markets.

Nos. 33 & 35 OLD STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

October 20, 1855. SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS. HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF In this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.
A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for

Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentle-men's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very

low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will Please give me a can, and find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER, Wilmington Street.

Raleigh, Oct. 1855. JUST RECEIVED .- A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by J. J. LITCHFORD.

OST .--- ON MONDAY, 15TH INS., IN RALEIGH, or on the Road between Raleigh and Wakefield, \$ Port-money containing twenty dollars in cash, and a note of hand on Norfleet Perry for twenty dollars, and several other papers not recollected. I will give five dollars to any person who may find the same so that I can get it again.

My address is Wakefield, N. C.

BENJAMIN PEARCE. NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITHEL II. HARDER, and our firm will beneeforth be WHITE, DAVIS

& HARDEE. Conducting a General Commission Business, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY deavent to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will place them. will please those who desire something neat and genteel. E. L. HARDING.

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CON-TRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by W. L. POMEROY. October 16, 1855

Oct. 15, 1855.

THE HIDDEN PATH.-JUST RECEIVED another supply of this exceedingly interesting wark.